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IV. — *Air of Halls, etc., in Boston.*

Locality.	Percent. of Carbon- ic Acid by Volume.	Date. 1870.	Time.	Temper- ature. Centi- grade.	Barom- eter. Inches.	Remarks.
Music Hall, Tremont St.,	.14045	May 4	4.05 P. M.	Deg. 25	29.576	
Low tenement house,						
known as the "Crystal	.09530	" 17	2.30 "	23	30.242	
Palace," Lincoln St.,						
Open air in rear of above,	.03976	" 17	2.50 "	15	30.242	
Hall of Y. M. C. U., 300	.15239	Apr. 27	9.05 "	26	30.060	
Washington Street,						
Municipal Court Room,	.12047	" 2)	1.30 "	23	29.784	
Court Street,						
Office of Secretary of	.08914	Mar. 22	2.45 "	24	29.892	
State, State House,						
Printing office, 79 Milk St.,	.16183	Apr. 4	3.30 "	20	29.724	
Globe Theatre,	.14438	" 11	9.00 "	23	29.952	
St. Paul's Church,	.05929	" 15	11.00 A. M.	21	30.292	
Public Library, waiting-	.13666	Mar. 19	2.30 P. M.	20	30.150	
room,	.13747	" 19	3.45 "	21.5	30.150	
	.19352	Apr. 20	7.50 "	23	29.784	

Six hundred and thirty-second Meeting.

May 9, 1871. — MONTHLY MEETING.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The following Annual Report of the Council was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

Since the last report of the Council the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Academy:—

Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 4.

Nathaniel Holmes, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 1.

Raphael Pumpelly, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class II., Section 1.

George Derby, of Boston, to be a Resident Fellow in Class II., Section 3.

E. J. Cutler, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 2.

E. J. Young, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 2.

C. C. Langdell, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 1.

William Everett, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 2.

Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 1.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 3.

Ferdinand Bôcher, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 4.

J. G. Whittier, of Amesbury, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 4.

C. C. Everett, of Cambridge, to be a Resident Fellow in Class III., Section 1.

Simon Newcomb, of Washington, to be an Associate Fellow in Class I., Section 1.

Truman H. Safford, of Chicago, to be an Associate Fellow in Class I., Section 1.

Henry J. Clark, of Lexington, Ky., to be an Associate Fellow in Class II., Section 3.

Henry Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, to be an Associate Fellow in Class III., Section 3.

George J. Brush, of New Haven, to be an Associate Fellow in Class II., Section 1.

Stephen T. Olney, of Providence, to be an Associate Fellow in Class II., Section 2.

Jeremiah Smith, of Dover, N. H., to be an Associate Fellow in Class III., Section 1.

Alexander Braum, of Berlin, to be a Foreign Honorary Member in Class II., Section 2.

Charles Merivale, of Oxford, to be a Foreign Honorary Member in Class III., Section 3.

G. Kirchhoff, of Berlin, to be a Foreign Honorary Member in Class I., Section 3.

Kaulbach, of Munich, to be a Foreign Honorary Member in Class III., Section 4.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Academy have lost, by death, two Resident Fellows and two Associate Fellows.

ELBRIDGE JEFFERSON CUTLER, the son of Elihu and Rebecca T. Cutler, was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, December 28, 1831. He was prepared for college at Westborough, under the tuition of Rev.

T. D. P. Stone, and entered Harvard College in 1849. In college he maintained a high standing, and at the close of his senior year was the class-poet. After graduating, he was engaged as a teacher in various places for about five years, for two of which he taught a private school in his native town. In 1858 and 1859, he was one of the editors of "The Century," a weekly literary journal published in New York. On quitting this employment he sailed for Europe, and spent a year in foreign travel and the study of the continental languages and literature. In 1861, he aided in the enlistment of a company for the national service in the great rebellion, engaging in the work with intense zeal, and expending in it almost all that he possessed; but was prevented from active duty by an injury occasioned by lifting a heavy weight in aid of a passing traveller, whose wagon was overturned near his mother's house. The spinal lesion from which he then suffered acutely made him an invalid for the rest of his life. At the Commencement of 1861, he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College a patriotic poem, which won for him a very high reputation. From 1862 to 1864 he was a teacher in Worcester. He then spent another year in Europe. On his return, in 1865, he was chosen Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard College, and was appointed to a full and permanent professorship in 1870. Shortly before this last appointment he was prostrated by a new attack of spinal disease, in which he lingered for many weeks, not without hopeful symptoms of convalescence, till his life was closed by a sudden illness of an erysipelatous type, on the 27th of December, 1870, only a few weeks after his election as Fellow of the Academy.

Professor Cutler was endowed with native ability of a high order, and at the same time was, through life, a systematically industrious student and worker. While a good classical scholar, he was especially versed in the French and German languages and literature, and was, at the same time, familiar with the best writers in his own tongue. Indeed, few men of his years have united to a greater degree than he did special and general scholarship; so that, while a master in his own department, he was no sciolist in any branch of liberal culture.

As a writer, he was characterized by clear thought, pure, chaste, and transparent diction, and singleness and earnestness of purpose. The little that he wrote leaves only room for regret that it should have been so little. His poetry manifested a fertile fancy and no mean creative power, joined with great rhythmical euphony; and when he recited

his own verse, he gave it an intense charm by the sweetness of his tones and the unaffected fervor of his utterance.

His preferred work, and that for which he was best adapted by nature and education, was that of a teacher. He made learning attractive both by his own example of the amenities and graces that belong to liberal culture, and by that keen appreciation of truth and beauty in thought, style, and expression, which won from his pupils their admiration of the literature which he opened to their knowledge. He understood, too, the modes of access to minds of various complexions, and was often successful in awakening capacities, tastes, and receptivities, which would have responded to no less skilful touch. He was at the same time the watchful and judicious friend, counsellor, and helper of his pupils, seeking their highest moral well-being, in rebuke faithful, but always kind, persevering and often eminently successful in his labors for the wayward and unpromising. For not a few students of the University, his interposition at a time of temptation or discouragement marked the turning-point of their career, and many will have lifelong reason to thank him for their established virtue, industry, and well-being. His services as a College teacher were invaluable, and of his associates there probably is not one who did not regard him as occupying a place which may not easily be filled again.

His character in all its aspects commanded equal respect and affection. No man has had or deserved warmer friends. His purity, simplicity, integrity, and kindness made him the object of implicit confidence to all with whom he was associated, and in the nearer circle of home and social intimacy leave the most precious and hallowed memories.

The time has come when there must be stricken from the list of our living members a name which has stood there for more than fifty years.*

Of those members of the Academy who have taken small part in its discussions, and whose names do not appear in its memoirs, no one has done more to advance the objects for which the Academy was instituted than GEORGE TICKNOR. It is fitting, therefore, that we should pause a moment to take notice of his life, and of the great loss which Science, as well as Letters, has suffered by his death.

* Mr. Ticknor was chosen into the Academy on November 8, 1820.

Mr. Ticknor, son of Elisha Ticknor, an intelligent and public-spirited man, one of those who first opened the doors of the public schools to all the children of Boston under the age of seven, was born in Boston, August 1, 1791. His father, a classical scholar, had been a teacher, and knew how safely to indulge the extraordinary power of application and attainment of his son, and to kindle within him the fire which always continued to burn, without checking his uncommon vivacity and playfulness, so that he was graduated at Dartmouth College, after a full and successful course, in 1807, at the age at which most boys in those days entered college.

Returning to Boston, he pursued his studies for three years under the care of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, a worthy pupil of Dr. Parr, and was filled with that enthusiastic love of the Greek and Latin classics which he always retained. "His brightness, industry, ardor, and perseverance," says a friend who knew, "combined with agreeable, respectful, and gentlemanly manners," made him a favorite with Dr. Gardiner, who procured for his young friend admission to the Anthology Club, of which he was president, thus placing him amongst much older persons, the best scholars and most distinguished men of letters of their day.

He then devoted three years to the study of the law, in the office of William Sullivan, a good lawyer and a true gentleman, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. As it was impossible for him to do anything superficially, he gave promise of distinction in that profession. But, while he could not but retain the fruits of the severe mental discipline which faithful study gives, and gained from it, doubtless, something of the skill and wisdom with which he always managed his own affairs, as well as a safe guide in all his investigations, he preferred literature.

He went abroad in April, 1815, with his friend Edward Everett, and, after a few weeks in London, just at the time of the battle of Waterloo, hastened through Holland, stopping chiefly to buy books, to Göttingen, where they lived in contiguous rooms in the house of his favorite teacher, Bouterwek, whose highest work he was destined to surpass. At Göttingen he labored faithfully in his philological studies, from August in that year to March, 1817, during which time he became perfectly familiar with the German language.

In Paris, in the summer of 1817, in Rome through the following winter, and in Madrid from May to September, 1818, he studied with equal energy. During his residence on the continent, and in Edin-

burgh and London, he won the respect of such congenial spirits as Goethe and Humboldt, Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Wordsworth, Lord Byron, Southey, Lord Holland, and Sir James Mackintosh.

In Paris, he was intimate with Madame de Staël and her family and the Lafayettes, and in Madrid with the foreign diplomatists and some of the best Spanish scholars.

In 1820, he returned home and entered upon the duties of the professorship of French and Spanish Literature, to which he had been appointed in 1817.

Mr. Ticknor's lectures, and those of Edward Everett, formed an era in the history of the college; and from his intimate acquaintance with many of the ripest scholars, and with the highest scientific and literary institutions in the most advanced of the nations of Europe, he was able to present views which now prevail, and arouse a spirit which is now everywhere felt among us.

In 1821, he married Anne, daughter of Samuel Eliot, an eminent merchant of Boston.

In 1823, Mr. Ticknor published a syllabus of his course of thirty four lectures upon Spanish literature, in the introduction to which he expresses the hope so satisfactorily fulfilled, that he should, "by the labors of future years, supply the deficiencies on a subject so new, so important, and so interesting."

In 1825, Mr. Ticknor published "Remarks on the changes lately proposed or adopted in Harvard University," which, if they could all have been speedily adopted, would probably have rendered unnecessary several of the institutions which have since gone into operation in Boston and its neighborhood. In the same year Mr. Ticknor, to gratify a friend, caused to be reprinted in a little volume, with additions, from the pages of the North American Review, "Outlines of the Principal Events in the Life of General Lafayette," which Edward Everett calls "Mr. Ticknor's beautiful sketch of the life of Lafayette." A French translation of this, was, in the same year, printed in Paris.

In 1827, he wrote a memoir to accompany the remains of R. A. Haven, of which an excellent judge says, "It is such a portrait as his friends delight to recognize, such as all wish to resemble, and yet such as his worst enemy could not help allowing to be just."

In 1832 he delivered, before the American Institute of Instruction, a lecture on the "Best Methods of Teaching the Living Languages,"

which he draws from his own observation and experience in the best schools in Europe. This is most valuable, as it offers guidance in teaching ancient as well as modern languages from one thoroughly acquainted with all the best methods.

Mr. Ticknor resigned his professorship in 1835, after fifteen years of uninterrupted service, during which time and for the remainder of his life he exercised a generous but modest hospitality. Fortunate and happy in his domestic relations, he gave a cordial welcome not only to his old friends, whom he never forgot, such as Dr. Bigelow, James Savage, William H. Prescott, not only to distinguished men of letters, like Professor Felton and Mr. Hillard, and the Danas, but to men of science, like Bowditch, Lyell, Agassiz, and the brothers Rogers, and to worthy citizens and men of distinction in other walks of life, such as Judge Story and Daniel Webster, thus doing what can best be done to awaken sympathy and mutual respect between those engaged in sciences, letters, business, and the affairs of state.

After a residence in Europe of three years, understood to have been principally occupied in collecting materials of every kind for his "*History of Spanish Literature*," he returned home, and, in 1849, that work appeared, which Humboldt calls "a masterly work," and of which H. T. Buckle says, "In it there is more real information than can be found in any of the many Spanish histories I have had occasion to read." This noble work stands alone; most agreeable, instructive, and entertaining, though upon a subject which, treated with less knowledge, taste, and discrimination, has usually been found heavy and tedious.

In 1863, Mr. Ticknor gave us the life of his dearest, life-long friend, William Hickling Prescott, — who, younger than himself, had once expressed the hope that it "might be long before he should do the good turn for his friend Ticknor of writing his obituary." There is not, perhaps, in any language, a biography more delightful, or containing more precious, suggestive instruction for a young student, than Ticknor's "*Life of Prescott*."

If untoward circumstances had not prevented the execution of his own cherished purpose, we should now have, as a pendant to the *Life of Prescott*, a life, by the same hand, of Daniel Webster. Of his ability to do it in an incomparably perfect manner, we have not only the evidence of the *Life of Prescott*, but we have his "*Remarks on the Life and Writings of Daniel Webster*," which came out in a

pamphlet in 1831, taken, with additions, from the American Quarterly Review. This is a rapid but beautiful sketch of the life of the great statesman by a kindred spirit who justly and feelingly appreciates all that is great and admirable in his character.

Besides these larger works, Mr. Ticknor furnished valuable communications in every part of his life to the *Anthology*, the *North American Review*, the *Christian Examiner*, and other Reviews, upon subjects of interest to scholars and men of science.

He could never be idle; and very much of his time, in the last years of his life, was given to the Boston City Library. No one could be better qualified for this labor than Mr. Ticknor was, by acquaintance with the best books on all subjects, and by the experience he had had in forming his own unsurpassed library, of which the portion relating to Spanish literature was the most complete collection known. This, with thousands of other volumes, he gave or he bequeathed to the City Library.

These precious gifts will be gratefully enjoyed by many generations of American scholars, who can only know Mr. Ticknor by his writings, and can look upon him only in the exquisite bust by Milmore, which adorns the Upper Hall of the Library.

Mr. Ticknor died, in the eightieth year of his age, on the morning of the 26th of January, 1871. The one best fitted to know and to judge of his virtues as well as his accomplishments has given him the simple but all-sufficient title of the Christian Scholar.

The Hon. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY was born in Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1795, and was graduated at Baltimore College in the seventeenth year of his age. After a brief service in the field, as a volunteer, during our last war with England, he entered on the practice of the Law, and gave the best promise of becoming a conspicuous member of the Maryland bar. But literature and politics soon diverted him from professional pursuits, and he will be remembered mainly as an author and a statesman. His principal productions in literature were "Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion," published in 1832; "Horse Shoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy," published in 1835; and "The Life of William Wirt," in two volumes, published in 1849. In political life, he served successively as a member for many years of the House of Delegates of Maryland, of which he was more than once the Speaker; as a

Representative in Congress ; and, finally, as Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in the Cabinet of President Fillmore. In the later years of his life he was Provost of the University of Maryland, and President of the Peabody Institute, founded by his friend, the late illustrious George Peabody, in the city of Baltimore. To every station which he occupied Mr. Kennedy brought brilliant accomplishments, an active and earnest mind, a quick wit, a ready pen, an eloquent voice, and great devotedness of purpose. No man of our day has left a more enviable memory for the fidelity of his public labors, or the purity of his private life. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 18th of August, 1870, universally respected and lamented.

WILLIAM CHAUVENET was born in 1820, at Milford, Pennsylvania ; but his early life was chiefly passed in Philadelphia, whither his parents removed while he was still very young. His father was a grocer, and wished his son to succeed him in his business ; but he gave so decided evidence of mathematical talent, while at school, that he was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated with distinction in 1840. After a short service under Professor Bache, in meteorological observations at Girard College Observatory, he became, in 1841, instructor in Mathematics at the United States Naval Asylum in Philadelphia ; and, on the foundation of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1845, he was appointed one of its Directors, and was also made Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and Director of the Observatory. His connection with this Academy continued fourteen years, during which his growing eminence as a mathematician, and his ability and zeal as a teacher, contributed very strongly to give a high character to the institution. In 1859, he was offered the professorship of Astronomy and Mathematics at Washington University, St. Louis, and also that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale College, which had previously sought him for her chair of Mathematics. Though strongly attached to his *alma mater*, he chose St. Louis, in the belief that it presented a wider opportunity of usefulness, and entered on his new duties in the autumn of the same year. In 1862, he was appointed Chancellor of the University, — an indication of the commanding impression he had already made there in other ways than in the line of his special studies. But, unfortunately for the University, and deeply to the disappointment of all friends of higher education and

students of mathematical science in America, Dr. Chauvenet's health became seriously impaired shortly after his appointment to his new office, and it was never afterward re-established. After several periods of partial recovery, he resigned the chancellorship in 1869, and he died on the 13th December, 1870.

Dr. Chauvenet was the author of "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms" (1843, 92 pp. 8vo), of "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1850, 256 pp. 8vo), "A Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" (1863, 2 vols., 708 and 632 pp. 8vo), and "A Treatise on Elementary Geometry" (1870, 368 pp. 8vo). His special investigations, published in various journals and volumes of proceedings, are mostly embodied in the treatises above named.

Dr. Chauvenet is most widely known through his Trigonometry, a truly admirable text-book of the first class in respect of method and of arrangement, and so full that while it is entirely adapted to the instruction of beginners, it is invaluable as a book of reference to the professed mathematician. It is constructed on the excellent plan of embracing in one volume the whole general theory of the trigonometric functions in its higher developments, as well as in its elementary principles; and this plan is carried out with so much learning and industry, that, in spite of some deficiencies with respect to topics which have recently acquired importance, the book is still, after the twenty-one years that have elapsed since its publication, the most complete existing work on the subject of which it treats. It must long remain a classical treatise. The Astronomy exhibits the same qualities of full and exact learning and of elegance in form. It embraces the thorough discussion, according to the best methods, and well illustrated by actual examples, of all the problems which arise in the ordinary work of a practical observatory; and it is in use among working astronomers all over the world. The Geometry is an essay in a field of mathematical science to which Dr. Chauvenet's genius was less strikingly adapted than to that of analysis. It is, however, an important contribution to the discussion concerning the treatment of pure geometry, which is just now exciting a renewed interest among mathematicians. But whereas the Trigonometry and Astronomy may be said to have left nothing to be desired in their respective subjects, this, from the nature of the case, could not be true of any treatise on so many-sided and profound a subject as that of geometry. The introduction of some of the modern ideas (while others are, perhaps arbitrarily, excluded), and the appendixes, contain-

ing a large and excellent series of examples and a good introduction to the Chaslesian Superior Geometry, give a special character and a high value to the book, which is marked throughout by those excellences which belong to all the works of its author.

As a mathematician, Dr. Chauvenet is distinguished by extensive learning, inexhaustible patience and thoroughness of research, exactness of method, good choice of points of view, and a very high degree of elegance and skill as an analyst. His works, judged as books of elementary instruction, are direct and clear in mathematical style, and quite free from that painful amplification of first principles which too often characterizes text-books pretending to scientific accuracy; while, considered as embodying the complete development of their respective subjects, according to the best and latest researches, in a highly practical and well-digested form for working mathematicians, they are books of the first order. The labors of few American mathematicians have reflected so much credit on science in this country; and it is to be lamented that the early decline of his health cut short a career which had already been so honorable, and which, it was hoped, would yet present an exemplification of still higher forms of mathematical power. His private character was most estimable, attractive, and delightful. His whole course in life was governed by the highest principles, both in the purity and devotion with which he fulfilled his active relations, and in the thoroughness of his scientific work. His disposition was entirely amiable, and his companionship was full of the charm which proceeds from a sprightly, cultivated, and high-minded intelligence.

Dr. Jarvis presented a paper on the longevity of the European races in the United States.

Remarks on this communication were made by Messrs. E. H. Clark, N. G. Shaler, Nathaniel Holmes, and Edmund Quincy.

Six hundred and thirty-third Meeting.

May 30, 1871. — ANNUAL MEETING.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The President read the following letter from Professor Daniel Treadwell: —